

VOL'FKOVICH, S. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Chemical technology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 37/46

Authors : Vol'fkovich, S. I., Academician; Illarionov, V. V; and Remen, R. E.

Title : Effect of silica and aluminum silicates on the reaction of apatite water vapor

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/4, 715-718, Aug 1, 1954

Abstract : The role of  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_3$  in the  $3\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\text{CaF}_2$  - water vapor reaction (hydro-thermal transformation of apatite into phosphorus fertilizer) was investigated. Results, obtained during the de-fluorination of synthetic fluoro-apatite with and without water vapor, are shown in tables. The effect of small silica and silicate amounts, on the thermodynamic variable composition phase potential, is explained. Ten references: 1-USSR; 2-German; 2-English, 4-USA and 1-French (1935-1949).

Institution : The Ya. V. Samoylov Scientific Institute for Fertilizers and Insecto-Fungicides

Submitted : May 28, 1954

NOVOSELOVA, A.V., otv.red.; VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., red.; GERASIMOV, Ya.I.,  
red.; YUR'YEV, Yu.K., red.; YUR'YEVA, L.P., red.

[Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University] Khimi-  
cheskii fakul'tet Moskovskogo ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo  
Krasnogo Znameni gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonoso-  
va. Moskva, 1955. 59 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Moscow. Universitet.  
(Moscow University) (Moscow--Chemistry--Study and teaching)

Vol'frovich, S.I.

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, redaktor; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M., redaktor;  
POSPELOV, I.A., st. nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; BARON, N.M.,  
redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Methods and processes of chemical technology] Metody i protsessy  
khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. No.1  
1955. 234 p. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. 2. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Zhavoronkov).  
(Chemistry, Technical)

BARDIN, I.P., akademik, redaktor; YOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; akademik, redaktor;  
KAPUSTINSKIY, A.F., redaktor; SOKOLOV, A.V., professor, redaktor;  
POSPKLOV, I.A., starshyy nauchnyy sotrudnik, redaktor; DEYNEKA, O.I.  
redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Studies in applied chemistry; a collection of scientific papers  
dedicated to the memory of Academician E.V.Britske] Issledovaniia  
po prikladnoi khimii; sbornik nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot,  
posviashchennyi pamiati akademika E.V.Britske. Moskva, 1955.  
342 p. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kapustinskiy). 2. Akademiya  
nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.  
(Chemistry) (Britske, Ergard Viktorovich, 1877-1953)

VOL'PEOVICH, S.I.

The task of chemical science in connection with the improvement  
of agriculture. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKHO no.2:8-16 '55.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Agriculture chemistry)



USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Mineral Salts. Oxides. Acids. Bases, I-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62080

Abstract: was used in an amount of 120% of stoichiometric. IV was obtained from  $H_3PO_4$  (extraction) Fe and  $NH_3$ . II is a fairly stable product which can be stored for a long time under different climatic conditions without loss of  $NH_3$ . Losses of  $NH_3$  on storage of salt at 100° are insignificant (up to 0.03%). A procedure has been worked out for stabilizing I by treatment of the crystalline product with benzene solution of ceresin as a result of which the crystals are coated with very thin film of ceresin which prevents evolution of  $NH_3$  on storage. Thermographic analysis revealed that II is stable up to 244°, III to 350° and IV to 200°, and in the course thereof from IV is emitted  $NH_3$  and water of crystallization while admixture of  $Fe^{2+}$  are changed to  $Fe^{3+}$ . Hygroscopicity of the prepared salts is characterized by the fact that under conditions of absolute humidity at a temperature of 20° during 50 days the salts absorbed the following amounts of water (in %): I 44.6; I coated with ceresin 12.2; II 10.2; III 10.8%; IV 24.2%. All the salts prepared are of practical interest as water insoluble antipyrenes and anticorrosion components of lacquers, paints and other materials, and also as fertilizers (for example II). Bibliography, 29 titles.

Card 2/2

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.

Academician V.M. Rodionov's speech about Academician N.D. Zelinskii.  
Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekhn. vol.6:3-4 '55. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Zelinskii, Nikolai Dmitrievich)



VOL'KOVICH, S.I.

VOL'KOVICH, S.I., akademik

Plant protection. Tekh.mol.23 no.7:1-4 J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)  
(Plants, Protection of)

AID P - 3172

Subject : USSR/Chemistry  
Card 1/1 Pub. 119 - 7/8  
Authors : Vol'fkovich, S. I. and V. K. Kuskov  
Title : N. N. Mel'nikov, Yu. A. Baskakov, Khimiya gerbitsidov  
i stimulyatorov rosta rasteniy (Chemistry of herbicides and growth-  
promoting substances for plants) Moscow, 1954. (Book Review)  
Periodical : Usp. khim., 24, 5, 635-636, 1955  
Abstract : Critical review.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; ZVYAGINTSEV, O.Ye.; YEGOROVA, Ye.N.

IUrii Vitalievich Morachevskii; on his 60th birthday and 35th anniversary of his scientific and pedagogical activities. Zhur. prikl.khim. 28 no.1:3-6 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Morachevskii, IUrii Vitalievich, 1894- )

Vol'fkovich, S. I.

AID P - 2256

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 1/19

Authors : Vol'fkovich, S. I., I. I. Chernyayev, and A. V. Nikolayev

Title : Orest Yevgen'yevich Zvyagintsev (On the occasion of his 60th birthday and the 35th anniversary of his scientific activities)

Periodical: Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, no.2, 121-122, 1955

Abstract : Biographic sketch with photograph.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.

AID P - 3416

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 1/18

Authors : Margolis, F. G., Z. N. Lunskeya and S. I. Vol'fkovich

Title : Reaction of potassium chloride with mixtures of sulfur dioxide, air, and steam

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 5, 453-458, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were carried out with a gas mixture containing 5-7% SO<sub>2</sub> (gas velocity, 300 ml/min.) in the presence of 1% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (catalyst) at 500-550°C for 1.5-2 hours. The conversion of KCl to K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> amounted to 94-96%; 40% of SO<sub>2</sub> reacted. Kaolin (3%) added to KCl prevented the latter from caking and exerted a mild catalytic effect. Four tables, 3 diagrams, 1 drawing, 2 references, 1 Russian (1942).

Institution : None

Submitted : 0 29, 1954

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860430005-4"

*Vol'fkovich, S.I.*

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik; TOPCHIYEVA, K.V., prof., otv.red.

[Laboratory work in chemical engineering; program for the Chemistry Faculty] Programma praktikuma po khimicheskoi tekhnologii (dlia khimicheskogo fakul'teta), 1956. 3 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moscow. Universitet.  
(Chemical engineering--Study and teaching)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.

VOK'FKOVICH, Semen Isaakovich, akademik; VASENIN, R.M., redaktor izdatel'-  
stva; POLIVANOVA, Ye.B., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Chemistry in agriculture] Khimiia i sel'skoe khoziaistvo. Moskva,  
Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 87 p. (MLBA 9:8)  
(Agricultural chemistry)



Vol' FKOVICH S. I.

Valerovich S.I.

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I. (Moskva)

Nikolai Aleksandrovich Morozov. Khim. v shkole 11 no.4:19-25  
Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Morozov, Nikolai Aleksandrovich, 1854-1946)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.

Role of Moscow University in the development of chemical technology.  
Vest.Mosk.un. 11 no.5:137-144 My '56. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Moscow University--History) (Chemistry, Technical)

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., akademik.

Factory laboratories in the sixth five-year plan. Zav.lab. 22  
no.1:2-6 '56. (MLRA 9:5)  
(Laboratories)

VOL'FRUCH, S. I.

X<sup>2</sup>

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., akademik; MEL'NIKOV, N.N., professor.

Chemistry in the struggle for high crop yields. Priroda 45 no.2:  
23-37 P '56. (MLBA 9:5)

(Agricultural chemistry)

*Vol'fkovich, S. I.*

FEDOROVICH, Ryurik Mikhaylovich; *Vol'fkovich, S. I.*, akademik; KONDRAŠKOVA,  
S. F., redaktor; MEZ'YER, V. V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Measuring temperatures; laboratory practicum in chemical technology]  
Izmerenie temperatury; laboratornyi praktikum po khimicheskoi tekhnologii. [Moskva] Izd-vo Mosk.univ., Pt.1. 1957. 44 p. (MLA 10:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy khimicheskoy tekhnologii Moskovskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Vol'fkovich)  
(Thermometry)



*VOL'FKOVICH 52.*  
SOLOMONOVA, Nadezhda Leonidovna; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, red.; KONDRASHKOVA,  
S.F., red.; GUR'YANOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Gas analysis; laboratory practices in chemical engineering]  
Gazovyi analiz; laboratornyi praktikum po khimicheskoi tekhnologii.  
[Moskva] Izd-vo Mosk. univ. No. 2. 1957. 35 p. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Gases--Analysis)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.

SOLOV'YEV, Yuriy Ivanovich; KABLUKOVA, Mariya Ivanovna; KOLESNIKOV, Yevgeniy Venediktovich; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; KANTOR, I.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; POLESITSKAYA, S.M., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

Ivan Alekseevich Kablukov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957.  
208 p. (MLRA 10:10)

(Kablukov, Ivan Alekseevich, 1857-1942)

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; DUBININ, M.M., akademik, redaktor; KOZLOV, V.V., professor, redaktor; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., professor, redaktor; BANKVITSER, A.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; MAKUNIN, Ye.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Dmitrii Ivanovich Mendeleev; his life and works] Dmitrii Ivanovich Mendeleev; zhizn' i trudy. [Moskva] 1957. 254 p. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk  
(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)

~~VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.~~, akademik.

Powerful helper; talk with Academician S.I. Vol'fkovich. IUn. nat.  
no.2:3-6 F '57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Plants--Nutrition) (Fertilizers and manures)

*Si Vol'fkovich*

USSR/ General Division. History. Classics. Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958, 4624

Author : Si Vol'fkovich

Inst :

Title : The Founder of Soviet Biochemistry. On the  
100th Anniversary of the Birth of A. N.  
Bakh

Orig Pub : Priroda, 1957, No 5, 71-76

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

*Vol'fkovich, S.I.*

H-3

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 1900

Author : Vol'fkovich S.I.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Exploratory Investigations in the Field of Chemistry and Technology of Fertilizers and Salts.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. khim. n., 1957, No 6, 661-669

Abstract : A review of the work of the author and his associates.  
Preparation of : 1)  $\text{NH}_4$ -metaphosphate and its polymers:  
a) by reaction of  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$  with  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{NH}_3$  under a pressure of 0.5-10 atmospheres; b) thermal dissociation of  $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$  or  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$  in  $\text{NH}_3$  (gas); 2) K-metaphosphate and its polymers by heating of  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  with different additives; 3) Mg-metaphosphate; 4) amido-substituted

Card 1/2

*Vol'fkovich S. I.*

64-8-5/19

AUTHORS: Vol'fkovich, S. I., Illarionov, V. V.,  
Hemen, R. Ye.

TITLE: Influence of Magnesium on the Process of Hydrothermal  
Working of Phosphates (Vliyaniye magniya na protsess  
gidrotermicheskoy pererabotki fosfatov).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the influence of the magnesium on the process of the  
hydrothermal working of apatite and on the behavior of the  
phosphorites from Kara-Tau during this process is not quite  
clear, experiments were carried out here in order to clear  
the specific rôle of the magnesium. In order to detect the  
effectiveness of the magnesium influence in the ratio to  
calcium experiments were carried out in which the apatite  
concentrate was treated with water vapor at 1450° an hour  
long at various admixtures of silica, calcium- and magnesium  
oxides. On the strength of the experiments carried out  
following is detected:  
1) The influence of the magnesium oxide on the hydrothermal  
process of the defluorination of apatite and the transformation  
of the latter into a manure suitable for plants occurs only at  
a corresponding silica content in the initial raw product

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Influence of Magnesium on the Process of Hydrothermal Working of Phosphates 64-8-5/19

or in the charging. Without silica magnesium oxide does not exercise an essential influence on the process.

2) The formation of easily meltable compounds with silica might be a probable explanation of the rôle of the magnesium. For this influences the acceleration of the diffusion processes, whereas on the other hand it facilitates the removal of fluorine in form of silicon fluoride. The latter is formed in consequence of an interaction between fluorine and the silica in the melt which is an ion state.

3) In the slow cooling of the vitreous melt of apatite, silica, and magnesium oxide in which the fluorine was conserved, fluoroapatite crystallizes. In order to obtain a useful phosphate form in the product, it must be hardened if fluorine exists in the melt. In the case of a fluorine separation from the melt tricalciumphosphate is deposited in crystalline form. This changes into a  $\beta$ -modification at 1100° enantiotropically which can be exploited only with difficulties by the plants, if it can be exploited at all. However, also here a hardening is necessary. Only in the case of an excess of CaO in the

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Influence of Magnesium on the Process of Hydrothermal Working of Phosphates 64-8-5/19

charging there is no necessity of hardening the product in the melting and the subsequent cooling, where the calcium silicophosphates are separated in crystalline form without polymorphous transformations.

4) The apatite transformation process into a phosphorus manure which can be exploited by the plants takes place to a great extent without taking part of water vapors. In connection with that  $MgO$  and  $SiO_2$  phosphatites contained in corresponding ratios can be worked to manures soluble in citric acid. This is realized by means of melting, without a special water vapor supply, analogous to the production of phosphates mixed with dolomite and molten, of phosphate ores and natural magnesium silicates. If the  $MgO$ - and  $Si_2O$  quantity in the phosphate ore does not correspond to the given prescription, the lacking reagents must be added to the phosphate. There are 6 tables, and 13 references, 10 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Fertilizers, Insecticides, and Fungicides (NIUIF - nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i insektofungitsidov).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 3/3

*Vol'fkovich, S. I.*

64-8-17/19

AUTHORS: Sapgir, I. N., Rassudova, N. S.

TITLE: P. M. Luk'yanov. History of the Chemical Profession and the Chemical Industry in Russia (P. M. Luk'yanov. Istoriya khimicheskikh promyslov i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Rossii).

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1957, Nr 8, pp. 52-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is volume number 4. Under the editorship of S. I. Vol'fkovich, member of the Academy. Publishing house of the Academy of Science USSR, 1955. 622 pages. The book is here discussed in short. This volume is entirely given to the history of the production of dyes in Russia from ancient times up to the begin of the 20th century. A great number of original documents, manuscripts, etc. are given. A great part deals with the investigation of fresco-paintings, miniatures, and icons. The author procured, often with great difficulties, small quantities of these old dyes and investigated them by means of the spectral analysis. The results are comprised in a table. The fresco-paintings, miniatures, and icons are contained in the book in good reproduction. The book is well-written, and contains a detailed name-, subject-,

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P. M. Luk'yanov. History of the Chemical Profession and the Chemical Industry in Russia 64-8-17/19

geographical-, office-, and firm-index. The book is of special interest for chemists, historical researchers, and art historians.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Effect of magnesium on the hydrothermal processing of phosphates.  
(MIRA 11:2)  
Khim. prom. no.8:469-472 D '57.

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam ir. Ya.V.  
Samoylova.  
(Phosphates) (Magnesium)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.

26-11-8/16

AUTHOR: Vol'fkovich, S.I., Academician

TITLE: Chemistry in the Service of National Economy (Khimiya na sluzhbu narodnogo khozyaystva)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, # 11, p 61-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The achievements of Soviet chemists are based on the old Russian chemical schools of such prominent scientists as D.I. Mendeleev, A.M. Butlerov, N.N. Zinin and others. The development in the field of chemistry in the 40 years of Communist regime has been exceptionally fast and successful. According to the chart on page 62, chemical production increased from an assumed 100% in 1913 to 10,243% in 1956. Rapid development of metallurgy and chemical machine building created favorable conditions for a highly productive chemical industry, especially in the field of chemical synthesis of high molecular compounds such as rubber, plastics, fibers etc. that could be obtained from cheap raw material. The production of alcohol from saw dust, paper mill waste or crude oil is in the line with the summons of the Party to avoid the use of foodstuff for technical purposes wherever possible. Synthetic production of new and more effective medicines, disinfectants and sedatives were the result of minute research by such pro-

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26-11-8/16

Chemistry in the Service of National Economy

minent chemists, as Academician I.N.Nazarov, A.E.Chichibabin, V.M.Rodionov and others. Analytical chemistry under A.P. Vinogradov's and I.V.Tanayev's supervision developed methods enabling automatic control and regulation of continuous industrial processes. A group of chemists of the Volkhov Aluminum Plant was awarded the Lenin prize for finding a method of transforming nepheline into aluminum oxide along with several useful byproducts. Academician N.N.Semenov was given the Nobel prize for outstanding achievements in chemical kinetics and chain reactions. Such results were made possible by using delicate physical methods of research such as spectroscopy, X-ray analysis, radioactive isotopes, chromatography, polarography etc., and by close cooperation of teams of specialists, concentrating on the solution of one common problem at a time. There are 5 photos, 3 graphs and 3 references, all of which are Slavic (Russian).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I.; KUSKOV, V.K.

Chemistry of fertilizers and insectofungicides. Vest. Mosk. un.  
Ser. mat. mekh. astron., fiz., khim. 12 no. 6:125-136 '57. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta.  
(Agricultural chemicals)

32-10-5/32

AUTHOR: Vol'fkovich, S. I., Academician

TITLE: Comments

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 10, pp 1171-1172 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author summarizes in his report the successes achieved by Soviet science in the field of phosphate-analysis and the control of the production of phosphate fertilizers in the USSR in connection with the 40th anniversary of the October revolution and states that this field had to pass through the stages of evolution, like all the others. The main problem consisted in accelerating the analysis and designing them in a permanent process. Since the years about 1930, the antiquated methods were replaced by the practical application of photocolimeric methods of determination of  $P_2O_5$  and subsequently also of  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $SiO_2$ , F, CaO and  $SO_3$  (according to B. V. Mikhailchuk, E. B. Brutskus and P. E. Oshercvich). The manufacture of the first 100 photocolimer-apparatuses which were satisfactorily used in both plants and scientific institutes, are a consequence of these works. Previously 18 hours were required for the separation of  $P_2O_5$  for an experimental process with Piterman-solution, whereas it takes now only 30 minutes Chepelevetskiy and Osherovich in 1952 developed

Card 1/3



32-10-5/32

## Comments

a new method of phosphate analysis for ion-exchange-resins which proved practical and cheap. Due to the use of new agents of regeneration in the phosphomolybdenum complex, new methods of photometric determination of the  $P_2O_5$  - concentrations were developed

which have been practiced by works-laboratories up till now. This work by investigation is continued now, in order to achieve further acceleration, reduction in price, and automation of the methods. The new methods of determination of fluorine which were proposed last, are of special importance in this respect. Up to now, these methods were usually connected with great difficulties. M. L. Chepelevetskiy made a new invention with which the usual turbidimetric and nephelometric methods were replaced by the latest "turbidimetric titration according to flattening of a maximum" is said to offer special practical advantages. The elaborate investigations by L. V. Vladimirov in the analysis with the application of complexons are an outstanding contribution in this field. Finally the spectroscopic analysis and the electron microscopy are always more frequently applied for this purpose, mainly for the clearing up of the difficulties arising with the flotation of some natural phosphates. Nevertheless, as is stated here, a great many problems, such as the automation of control and suitable production management, still remain to be solved in order to make this extremely important branch of Soviet chemical industry perfect.

Card 2/3

*Vol'fkovich, S* 32-11-60/60

AUTHORS: Vol'fkovich, S., Academician, Brutskus, Ye.,  
Mikhail'chuk, B. (Scientific-Editorial Council of the Periodical  
 "Zavodskaya Laboratoriya").

TITLE: Mark L'vovich Chepelevetskiy. On the Occasion of his 60th Birthday  
 Mark L'vovich Chepelevetskiy. K 60-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1399-1400 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: On October 16, 1957, Mark L'vovich Chepelevetskiy celebrated his  
 60th birthday. He is Doctor of Chemical Sciences, professor, and  
 specialist in the following fields: analytical chemistry, modern  
 methods of physical-chemical analysis and their application in che-  
 mical technology. He finished his studies at the technological fa-  
 culty of the agricultural institute imeni Plekhanov, where he was  
 then appointed assistant to the professor for analytical and anor-  
 ganic chemistry Shilov. At present he has the chair for analytical  
 chemistry at the institute for chemical technology imeni M. V. Lomo-  
 nosov, and for the past 20 years he has been a member of the edito-  
 rial council of the periodical "Zavodskaya Laboratoriya". He is  
 the author of more than 50 scientific papers on the production pro-  
 cesses of phosphorus-manures and salts and on new methods of analy-  
 sis. He was the first to find out that the ion exchange of haloid

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Mark L'vovich Chepelevetskiy. On the Occasion of his 60th Birthday. 32-11-60/60  
 ions in the solution of lycopodium-haloid salts with the carbon  
 anionite ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$  - content) leads to the renewed reaction of the for-  
 mation of insoluble carbonates. He suggested the following methods:  
 Examination of the kinetic equation for the velocity of the forma-  
 tion and growth of crystals by measuring the duration of the latent  
 crystallization periods; the "phototurbidimetric" indication method  
 of the point of equivalence in titration; - various analyses of  
 manure etc. Importance is attached to his works concerning the deve-  
 lopment of the theories of Kurnakov in the field of the dissolution  
 of solid substances in acids.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific-Editorial Council of the Periodical "Zavodskaya Labora-  
 toriya". Scientific Institute for Fertilizers & Insecticides (Nauch-  
 no-redaktsionnyy sovet zhurnala "Zavodskaya Laboratoriya". Nauchnyy  
 Institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

VOL'KOVICH, S.I.

VOL'KOVICH, S.I., akademik.

Founder of Soviet biochemistry; on the 100th anniversary of A.N.  
Bakh's birth. Priroda 46 no.5:71-76 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Bakh, Aleksei Nikolaevich, 1857-1946)

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., akademik.

Chemistry in the service of national economy. Priroda 46  
no.11:61-70 N '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Chemistry, Technical--Research)

VOL'FERKOVICH, S. I.

KARGIN, V. A. PART I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1589

3(3) 64

Analiz bol'shikh molekul; sbornik statei (Chemistry of Large Molecules; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 299 p. (Sbornik nauchnykh statei) Nauchno-populyarnaya seriya) 30,000 copies printed.

Compilers: G. Y. Belovskiy; Resp. Ed.: A. V. Topchilov, Academician of the Publishing House; V. A. Boyarskiy; Tech. Ed.: I. B. Guseva.

Purpose: This book is intended for a wide circle of readers including those who have had no training in chemistry. It can also serve as manual for propagandists, teachers, and journalists.

Card 1/8

Chemistry of Large Molecules (Cont.) SOV/1589

Contents: This collection of articles reflects the trend for the future development of the Soviet chemical industry as indicated by the May plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party within the framework of the new Seven Year Plan. These articles were published in newspapers and journals. The authors, scientists and industry workers, developed the theme of accelerated development of the chemical industries, and sciences, with stress on the manufacture of synthetic fibers, plastics, and other materials. Some of the articles were abridged, revised, or enlarged. The articles were selected so as to give an adequate survey of the chemistry and technology of high-molecular-weight compounds and their use in industry, agriculture, and in the manufacture of consumer goods. The book contains references for the production of polymers. This book is intended for the production series of the Academy of Sciences. Sixteen volumes are intended for future publication. No references are given.

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Chemistry of Large Molecules (Cont.) SOV/1589

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VOL'FERKOVICH, S. I.

VOL'FKOVICH, Semen Isackovich; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; TROFIMOV, tekhn.red.

[Development of chemistry in China] Razvitie khimii v Kitae. ;  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 19 p. (Vsesoluznoe obshchestvo  
po raspوراstraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser. 8.  
vyp. 2, no.6) (MIRA 12:1)  
(China--Chemistry)

KOZLOV, Vladimir Veniaminovich, prof.; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, red.;  
BANKVITSER, A.L., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[History of chemical societies of the U.S.S.R.] Ocherki istorii  
khimicheskikh obshchestv SSSR. Pod red. S.I. Vol'fkovicha.  
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 609 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Chemical societies)



VOL FROVICH, S.1

23

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5494

Vasil'yev, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, and Sergey Zakharovich Oushchev  
Reportazh iz XII veka: sv zapiski raznaki dvadtsati devyati  
Sovetskikh uchenskikh o nauke i tekhnike budushchego (Reports  
From the Twentieth Century: Stories of the Future) (Moscow)  
Scientists on Science and Engineering of the Future, 1956. 243 p. 50,000 copies printed.  
Izd-vo Sovetskaya Rossiya, 1956. 243 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V. A. Golubkova; Tech. Ed.: O. I. Kiseleva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.  
COVERAGE: The book contains 27 articles (told reporters by  
Soviet scientists) dealing with probable future progress in  
physics, medicine, biology, agriculture, zoology, is given to  
mining, space, and photography. Attention is given to  
exploration, automatic underground gasification of coal, electric stations,  
automation, modernization of oil fields, atomic electric stations,  
new metals, modernization of the process of explosion, explosions  
production of metal parts by the process of explosion, explosions  
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Reports From the Twentieth First (Cont.) SOV/5494

in dam construction, cancer, internal longevity reserves,  
machine diagnoses of illnesses, surgery vs. treatment by ultra-  
sonic vibrations, mechanical heart substitutes, human body bank,  
"medical engineering, embryo vs. "mariculture, work, "my auto-  
ficial snowfalls, agriculture vs. "artificial sun (electromag-  
netic beam vs. "radio motors), "artificial sun (electromag-  
netic rays focused above a city which cause heated molecules  
to shine), future ocean ships, railway dreadnoughts, Moscow  
of the future, moving sea, wireless and driverless auto-  
mobiles, electric dust, the industrialization of Siberia,  
use of underground heat, climate control, living on the moon,  
antimatter, and photon jet. Names of the interviewed scientists  
are given. There are no references.

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Mission Into the Future  
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THE FUNDAMENTAL AND MOST IMPORTANT THINGS  
Transformation of elements -- the Future of Metallurgy (I. P. 25

Bardin, Academician, Vice-President, AS USSR)  
Mines Are Breathing Their Last [I. S. Garkusha, Director of  
Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Podzemnyye" --  
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Underground Gasifi-  
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Card 4/7		

AUTHOR: Vol'fkovich, S. I., Member, Academy of Sciences 30-58-3-13/45

TITLE: Transactions of the Congress for Industrial Chemistry in Athens (Na kongresse industrial'noy khimii v Afinakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 68-71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 30th international congress took place in 1957, which was called in view of conferring on new works in the field of chemistry and chemical technology. This congress ought to serve at the same time for the intensification of personal contacts between the scientists and engineering functionaries of various countries. The congress was attended by 1100 delegates from 31 countries. The Soviet delegation consisted of N. N. Semenov (leader of the delegation), N. M. Zhavoronkov, A. G. Kasatkin, S. F. Bulushev, S. V. Rogozhin, I. V. Aleksandrov, D. L. Margolin, M. N. Shteding and S. I. Vol'fkovich. The first plenary session was held in the antique Herodot-theater on the acropolis. Approximately 100 reports were delivered in the meetings of the 16 sections; the Soviet delegation was only able to hear a few of them. I. Kukharskiy

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Transactions of the Congress for Industrial Chemistry in Athens 30-58-3-13/45

(Poland) reported on the neutralization of acid waters by means of calcium and dolomite filters in the section "Drinking- and Industrial Waters". B. Shodur, G. Landsperskiy, V. Makhaseki and I. Mali (Czechoslovakia) reported on the physical and chemical conditions of the production of uranic nitrate crystals of a size of up to 100 micron. Z. Dlushi, I. Kuttse-derer and I. Mali (Czechoslovakia) gave results of investigations on kinetics, absorption and desorption of radio-elements on different surfaces. N. N. Semenov reported in the section dealing with the process of reaction of the oxidation of hydrocarbons. The author mentions in this connection that this lecture met with great interest and that it was considered by the leaders of the congress as one of the most significant ones. S. Tsiborovski (Poland) spoke about the nature of the developed method of hydration by Azeton. S. I. Vol'fkovich considered the results of investigation of the hydrothermic process of the processing of phosphates. N. M. Zhavoronkov reported on the organization of higher chemical education in the USSR - in the section

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Transactions of the Congress for Industrial Chemistry in Athens 30-58-3-13/45

"Organization of Chemical Education, of Scientific Work and Industry". A brief review of the works of the congress was given in the last plenary session and honorary diplomas were handed over to some chemists for their productive work in the field of sciences and engineering. A series of receptions was arranged for the congressionists and an excellent performance of the tragedy by Sophokles: "Antigone" was shown in the antique Herodot-theater. A series of excursions to chemical, metallurgical and mining enterprises, as well as to archaeological excavations and museums made the congressionists acquainted with the modern industry and antique civilization of Greece. An exhibition and sale of chemical literature published in USA, England, France the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic took place at the congress. At the final banquet the leaders of the congress pointed out the great importance of the great number of meetings of the chemical scientists from various countries for the progress in science and engineering. The rapidly increasing influence of chemistry on the prosperity and health of mankind was equally stated

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Transactions of the Congress for Industrial Chemistry in Athens 30-58-3-13/45

and it was appealed to a further increase of the exchange of experiences and of contacts in the field of scientific works. It was decided to hold the next, the 31st International Congress for Industrial Chemistry in Liège (Belgium) in September 1958.

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5(1)

AUTHOR:

Vol'fkovskiy, S.I.

301/53-53-1-22/33

TITLE:

Hydrothermic Treatment of Natural Phosphates for Fertilizing  
(Gidrotermicheskaya pererabotka prirodnykh fosfatov na  
udobreniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya  
1958, No 4, pp 219-224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper is the elaboration of a lecture given at the Lomonosov lectures in the Moscow University concerning the research of phosphates in general and the introduction of the hydrothermic process for the treatment of natural phosphates for fertilizing in the Soviet Union. This process was started in USA during the Second Great War 1939-1945. In the Soviet Union the Laboratory of Fire Heat Technology of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Professor N.A. Somovskiy) together with NIIIF and Giprokhiz investigate the American process. The author mentions the following Soviet contributions in this section:

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SC7/53-56-1-28/51

Hydrothermic Treatment of Natural Phosphates  
for Dugging

A.I.Shereshevskiy, N.Ya.Pestov, S.M.Kreymer [Ref 8]; 7.V.  
Illarionov, N.N.Pestnikov, R.Ya.Nemen, A.A.Ignass (all in the  
NIJIF ) [Ref 9]; A.M.Malets, I.M.Meskin [Ref 10] - Laboratory  
of the Moscow State University; E.Brituke, B.Vesolovskiy.  
There are 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 6 American,  
and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Chair of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1957

Card 2/2



SOV/63-2-5-17-72

AUTHOR: Vol'fkovich, S. I., Academician

TITLE: Isaak Il'ich Kitaygorodskiy (Isaak Il'ich Kitaygorodskiy, 70th Anniversary (K 70-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1958, Vol III, Nr 6, pp 612-615 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Professor Kitaygorodskiy is an innovator in the field of glass technology and an active organizer of the Soviet glass industry. In 1925-26 he investigated the crystallization properties of glass in the system  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{CaO}-\text{MgO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ . He developed the thin-layer method of glass production, for which he was rewarded by the Stalin Prize in 1941. In 1932 he invented foam glass which is used as a heat and sound insulator. In 1941-45 he developed the ceramic synthesis for the production of highly resistant materials, like glass cement. He proposed the electric melting of glass. He published the following works: "Theory and Practice of Accelerated Drawing of Glass", "Zone Formation and Drawing Speed of the Furko Band", "Methods for Increasing the Productivity of Furko Machines". The speed of glass drawing in Soviet plants is now 120 - 150 m/h compared to 40 m in former times. Kitay-

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Isaak Il'ich Vitaygorodskiy. 70th Anniversary

SOV/63-3-6-17/43

gorodskiy developed a theory for the hot molding of mirror surfaces and invented new glass types for electric bulbs and radio tubes.

Card 2/2

11(4)

AUTHORS:

Vol'fkovich, S. I., Academician,  
Lozgachev, P. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/30-58-12-45/46

TITLE:

Mendeleyev and Russian Petroleum (Mendeleyev i russkoye  
neftyanoye delo)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 12, pp 109-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a review of the book written under the above title  
by V. Ye. Parkhomenko; it was published by the publishing  
house of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in an edition  
of 3000 copies. The book has 267 pages. Price: 18 Rubles.

Card 1/1

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.

Outlook for the chemical industries in Eastern Siberia. Izv.Sib.otd.  
AN SSSR no.12:51-60 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Otdolaniye khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR.  
(Siberia, Eastern--Chemical industries)

VOL'KOVICH, S.I.

Hydrothermal processing of natural phosphates for fertilizers. Vest.  
Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz.,khim. 13 no.4:215-221 '58.  
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra khimicheskoy tekhnologii Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Phosphates)

VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., akademik

Toward prosperity. Nauka i zhizn' 25 no. 6:1-2 Ja '55. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po  
udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam imeni Ye. V. Semylova.  
(Agricultural chemicals)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; LOZGACHEV, P.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

"D.I. Mendeleev and the Russian petroleum industry" by V.E.  
Parkhomenko. Reviewed by S.I. Vol'fkovich, P.M. Lozgachev.  
Vest.AN SSSR 28 no.12:109-110 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Mendeleev, Dmitrii Ivanovich, 1834-1907)  
(Petroleum industry) (Parkhomenko, V.E.)

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; SOKOLOVA, T.I.; KULAGINA-SMIRNOVA, Z.G.; KNYAZEVA, K.P.

Carbonization process for production of cryolite from fluorosili-  
cate gases. Zhur. prikl.khim. 31 no.7:969-976 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Cryolite) (Fluorosilicate)



VOLFKOVICH, S.I.

Status and problems of the chemical processing of gypsum and  
phosphogypsum. [Trudy] NIUIF no.160:5-8 '58. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Gypsum)

*VOL'FKOVICH, S. I.*

GELETSEANU, I.; LAPITSKIY, A.V.

Study of thorium complex formation by methods of ion exchange,  
infrared spectroscopy, and nuclear magnetic resonance. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 144 no.3:573-575 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Vol'fkovichem.  
(Thorium compounds)

*[Handwritten signature]*

RYABENKO, A.Ya., glavnyy red.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., red.; VOL'PKOVICH, S.I., red.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M., red.; IVANOV, M.I., red.; KISELEV, V.S., red.; LUNACHARSKAYA, I.A., red.; MEDVEDEV, S.S., red.; MEL'NIK, B.D., red.; PLANOVSKIY, A.N., red.; TCPCHITSEV, A.V., red.; ROMM, R.S., red.; POGUDKIN, P.V., tekhn.red.

[Chemical industry of the U.S.S.R.] Khimicheskaya promyshlennost' SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 457 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii komitet.

(Chemical industries)

LUK'YANOV, Pavel Mitrofanovich; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, otv.red.;  
BANKVITSER, A.L., red.izd-va

[Brief history of the chemical industry of the U.S.S.R.; from  
the beginning of the chemical industry in Russia to the present  
day] Kratkaia istoriia khimicheskoi promyshlennosti SSSR; ot  
vozniknoveniia khimicheskoi promyshlennosti v Rossii do nashikh  
dni. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 463 p. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Russia--Chemical industries)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2867

5(1)

Vol'fkovich, S. I., Z. A. Rogovin, Yu. P. Rudenko, and  
I. V. Shmanenkov

Obshchaya khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, t. 2 (General Chemical Technology, Vol 2) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 848 p. Errata slip inserted. 25,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician; Eds. (Inside book):  
N. S. Avramova and G. P. Luchinskiy; Tech. Eds.: V. F. Zazul'skaya  
and P. V. Pogudkin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended as a standard reference on general chemical technology for students at chemical and technological institutes as well as for chemistry departments of universities and polytechnic vuzes. The text may also serve as a manual for engineers and technicians in industrial enterprises and for personnel of scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: The book, the second of two volumes on general chemical technology, describes electrothermal processes, technology of silicates, production of ferrous, nonferrous, and rare metals,

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General Chemical Technology, Vol 2

SOV/2867

the technology of nuclear processes, basic organic synthesis, and high molecular weight compounds. Concise information on fine chemical technology and the dyestuff industry is also given. Chapters XX-XXII of Part 6, Section 1 and 2 of Chapter XXIX, Part 9, Section 3 of Chapter XXXVII, Part 10, and Chapter XLVI were written by S. I. Vol'fkovich. Chapters XXIII-XXVII (except Section 3 of Chapter XXIV) and Chapter XXVIII (except Section 6) were written by I. V. Shmanenkov; Chapters XXII-XXXVIII, by Yu. P. Rudenko; Chapters XL - XLIV, by Z. A. Rogovin. Sections of the course which had not been included in the original program of Volume II were written by the following authors: Section 6 of Chapter XXVIII, by N. M. Sobinyakova; Section 3 of Chapter XXIX, Chapter XXX and Sections 1, 2, and 4 of Chapter XXXI, by Yu. I. Karyakin and A. I. Kitaygorodskiy; Section 3 of Chapter XXXI, by Ye. P. Dergunov; Chapter XXXIX, by M. A. Chekalin; Section 3 of Chapter XXIV and Chapter XLV, by M. M. Gol'dberg. The authors thank P. P. Budnikov, N. N. Vorozhtsov, N. A. Dolezhal', V. S. Yemel'yanov, O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, P. Ye. Kazaryan, S. V. L'vov, N. N. Postnikov, N. V. Solomin, G. V. Uvarov, I. I. Yukel'son, S. D. Evenchik. The authors also thank P. P. Sergeyev /deceased/ for preparing the section, "Basic Organic Synthesis." References accompany each chapter.

Card 2/36

PMODOROVICH, Ryurik Mikhaylovich; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, red.;  
KONDRASHKOVA, S.F., red.; GEORGIEVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Measurements of pressure. Elements of automatic control;  
laboratory practices in chemical engineering] Izmerenie davle-  
niia. Elementy avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia; laboratornyi  
praktikum po khimicheskoi tekhnologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.  
univ. No.3. 1959. 26 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Pressure regulators) (Pressure gauges)  
(Automatic control)

5(1)

AUTHORS:

Vol'fkovich, S. I., Turchin, F. V.,  
Ioffe, Ya. A., Levin, A. M.

S07/64-59-2-5/23

TITLE:

Prospects of the Production and Application of Mineral Fertilizers  
in East Siberia (Perspektivy proizvodstva i primeneniya  
mineral'nykh udobreniy v Vostochnoy Sibiri)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 112-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

If all seed areas in East Siberia (ES) were to be supplied with  
mineral fertilizers (MF) in the normal dosage, a yearly amount  
of 408000 T of  $N_2$ , 426000 T of  $P_2O_5$ , and 514000 T of  $K_2O$  would be  
necessary. Data concerning this subject published by the Sovet po  
izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil pri AN SSSR (SOPS) (Council for  
the Study of Productive Forces at the AS USSR (SOPS) are lower  
because woods and meadows were not taken into account. With respect  
to the industrial development in (ES) for the coming 7-10 years a  
yearly amount of 60000 T of  $N_2$ , 100000 T of  $P_2O_5$ , and 60000 T of  
 $K_2O$  would be necessary for a systematic supply and according to  
pre-calculations for the year 1975 (for 6600000 hectares)  
205000 T of  $N_2$ , 211000 T of  $P_2O_5$ , and 180000 T of  $K_2O$ . The

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Prospects of the Production and Application of Mineral  
Fertilizers in East Siberia

S07/64-59-2-5/23

assortment of the (MF) should consist mainly of concentrated (MF) in order to reduce transportation costs. The high percentage of transportation costs in the price of simple superphosphate is illustrated in a table for 3 works of fertilizers (Table). Besides ammonium nitrate, urea (with 43%  $N_2$ ) is an important MF as well as

the combined nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium fertilizers are an important branch of production; in this connection nitric acid treatment of phosphates to nitrophos and nitrophoska is of special interest. For the development of a phosphorus fertilizer industry by extraction of phosphoric acid from natural phosphates only the remote Noril'sk complies with the corresponding prerequisites. The following deposits are taken into consideration for the production of MF in ES: The problem of exploitation of the gypsum deposits in the Irkutsk and other areas has still to be investigated. The phosphorite deposits at the Katanga, the area of the tributary of the Yenisey-Podkamennaya Tunguska (Ref 1), which are already being exploited, as well as the areas near Slyudanka and on the Lake Baykal, the phosphorite deposits between the Angara-Ili district and the Bratsk Electric-power Station, as well

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Prospects of the Production and Application of Mineral  
Fertilizers in East Siberia

SOV/64-59-2-5/23

as the biggest phosphorite deposits of Khibiny and Kara Tau. The three power plants in Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Yeniseysk are regarded as the basis of the production of concentrated fertilizers from electrothermal phosphoric acid, the capacity of which is computed. Potassium fertilizers will not be produced in ES before 1965, they will be supplied from Berezniki and Solikamsk. Borine fertilizers may be produced from the Kara Tau phosphorites containing 36%  $P_2O_5$  and 7-8%  $H_3BO_3$ . According to approximate calculations, capital investment for a complete supply of ES with nitrogen- and phosphorus fertilizers will be approximately 4 billion rubles. If potassium and phosphorus prospecting proves to be successful and the necessary industry will be built up in ES, the total sum of capital investment will rise to about 5,2 billion rubles. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

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SOV/3-59-5-18/34

22(1)

AUTHOR: Vol'fkovich, S.I., Academician; Mukhlenov, P.P.,  
Professor; Averbukh, A.Ya., Docent.

TITLE: Courses in General Chemical Technology

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1959, Nr 5, pp 60 - 65  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the 7-year Plan the author stresses the necessity of training chemist-technologists and chemist-researchers with a broad scientific-technical outlook and profound understanding of chemical engineering. To this end instruction in chemical technology must be properly organized at technological institutes and universities. Contemporary chemical technology makes a broad use of the basic laws, regulations and methods of chemistry, physics, physical chemistry, as well as of mechanics, thermotechnics, electrical engineering and several other theoretical and economic subjects. Being the generalizing and basic course,

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The Courses in General Chemical Technology

"General Chemical Technology" combines the enumerated subjects with industrial production. It elucidates the basic directions, methods and means of development of chemical production. To make teaching of general chemical technology specific, the reading of lectures on this subject must go parallel with technological laboratory work, calculation exercises and industrial training. All these forms of instruction must be founded on a profound theoretical basis and with due regard to the technical economic aspects. It is equally important to disclose to the student the advantages offered by the socialist planned economy for solving technological problems on the basis of cooperation and combination of various industrial processes, complex reprocessing of raw-material and rational geographical distribution of industry, as well as for solving problems of intensification and automation of pro-

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SOV/3-59-5-18/34

The Courses in General Chemical Technology

duction, raising productivity of labor, etc. It is important to know all this since it is intended to establish during the current 7-Year Plan, large combined enterprises, particularly with the complex re-processing of gases in oil recovery, of natural gases, and of gases produced by oil-refining plants and of other kinds of mineral raw material. The author indulges in extensive comments on teaching general chemical technology, and on how the course should be built up under the new working conditions of the higher school. In a few cases the author points out the experiences of the Leningrad Technological Institute and Moscow University.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov (Vol'fkovich); Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet (Mukhlenov and Averbukh).

Card 3/3

5(0)

AUTHORS:

Vol'fkovich, S. I., Academician  
Zhavoronkov, N. M., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences,  
USSR

SOV/30-59-5-35/43

TITLE:

At the American Congress of Chemical Engineers (Na amerikanskom kongresse inzhenerov-khimikov)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 5, pp 119-125 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The American Society of Chemical Engineers, upon whose invitation the authors of the present paper paid a visit to the USA, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their foundation last year. The Jubilee Congress of the Society was held in Philadelphia (USA) from June 22 to 27, 1958, with the participation of about 2,000 persons, among whom were 102 delegates of other countries. In the 22 scientific-technical sections more than 90 lectures were delivered concerning various problems of chemical technology, economy, organization of production and chemical engineering training. Brief outlines of most part of the lectures were distributed among the participants. The authors of this paper mention a great number of lectures, all of which were delivered by American scientists, and they state that some thousands of chemical engineers in the USA ✓

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At the American Congress of Chemical Engineers

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are working in atomic research at present. The authors stress the friendly attitude and the hospitality offered to the Soviet delegates by the heads of the organizational committee and by many US scientists. In many speeches and lectures, American scientists and leading personalities of the chemical industry mentioned the rapid development and the success achieved by science, technology and higher education in the USSR. Although to a limited extent, the authors were offered the possibility of participating in excursions to some scientific research institutes and to industrial enterprises. The visit paid to a scientific research laboratory for the chemical technology of mineral fertilizers is recalled as having been of special interest, and the very extensive use of liquid fertilizers made in the USA is pointed out. Mention is also made of the factory "Plastics and Coal Chemical Division" concerned with the processing of pit coal, bitumen, and organic synthesis, and it is stated that the procedure introduced a short time ago in the above factory for the production of phenol and acetone does not essentially differ from the one worked out very much earlier in the USSR by P. G. Sergeyev and his co-workers. The fact is emphasized in conclusion, that the ✓

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Soviet delegates were given the possibility of getting acquainted with some achievements of American chemical engineering and of entering in personal contact with American scientists and industrial representatives, whose great hospitality is mentioned again. At a press conference in Philadelphia and during a lunch with the professors of the Massachusetts Technological Institute the USSR delegates explained some achievements of Soviet Chemistry and answered questions concerning the development of the chemical industry and the organization of chemical higher education in the USSR. The hope is expressed that this exchange of opinions may serve to consolidate the friendly relations and the exchange of scientific achievements in the field of chemistry between the two countries. ✓

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5 (1)

AUTHOR:

Vol'fkovich, S. I.

SCV/62-59-5-1/40

TITLE:

The Main Tasks of Scientific Research in Chemistry to Promote the Development of Industry in East Siberia (Osnovnyye zadachi nauchno-issledovatel'skoy raboty po khimii v pomoshch' razvitiyu promyshlennosti Vostochnoy Sibiri)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 5, pp 763 - 769 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article is a report given at the meeting of the chemical section of the Conference on the Development of the Production Capacity of East Siberia, held in Irkutsk on August 22, 1958. The main directions of scientific research are discussed, to secure a quick development and increase of the production capacity in East Siberia. Co-operation of the various branches of the chemical industry is considered one of the most important tasks. Mechanical engineering factories producing chemical machines shall participate in this co-operation. Among the many industrial branches to be developed are: utilization of SO<sub>2</sub>

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waste gases of non-ferrous metallurgy in the Chita Region; processing of the sulphurous sillimanites of the Buryatiya to

The Main Tasks of Scientific Research in Chemistry      SOV/62-59-5-1/40  
to Promote the Development of Industry in East Siberia

pyrite; processing of the large gypsum deposits situated near coal deposits to  $H_2SO_4$  and cement; electrochemical production of caustic soda and  $H_2SO_4$  from mirabilite; production of sodium sulfate and sodium sulfide from the salt lakes at Minusinsk, Chita and Buryatiya. Sodium is to be produced from hard rock salt, as a substitute for magnesium in titanium production. Extensive research work is brought about by the establishment of new factories of mineral fertilizers. In connection with it, the technological, agrochemical, and techno-economic methods of investigation shall be developed. The conditions for hydrogen factories in East Siberia are very favorable because the power plants offer inexpensive current. A number of organizational measures have to be taken in order to realize the most important research and experimental work. Two research centers of the Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences USSR) will therefore be established in Novosibirsk and Irkutsk; six chemical institutes will co-operate. In addition, a sufficient number of large laboratories shall be established. It is stated at the end of the report that Russia will profit immensely from the development of chemistry in East Siberia.

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5(

AUTHOR: Vol'fkovich, S.I., Academician. Vice-Chairman of the Committee

TITLE: The Eighth Mendeleev Congress

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 6, pp 31-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a brief review of the preceding 7 Mendeleev congresses, and of the Eighth Congress which was devoted to general and applied chemistry. It took place in Moscow from 16 to 23 March, 1959, and was attended by 2,000 Soviet and 200 foreign delegates including the USA. Approximately 3,000, and on some days up to 9,000, other persons participated. This Congress was marked by the 90th anniversary of the discovery of the periodic law of chemical elements, and the 125th anniversary of Mendeleev's birth. Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov delivered a report on the subject "D.I. Mendeleev's Periodic System of Elements and Organic Chemistry" in which he expounded several general laws characterizing the organic compound of elements. Academician V.I. Spitsyn, in his lecture on the present state of the periodic law,

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The Eighth Mendeleyev Congress

gave an account of the most important stages of its development. V.S. Fedorov, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers on Chemistry, told the Congress of the great tasks of scientific-technical progress in the chemical industry. Academician V.A. Kargin delivered a report on the basic problems of the chemistry of polymers. Academician M.N. Semenov's report dealt with the "Basic Problems of Chemical Kinetics", in which he generalized the most important results of present-day research in the velocity of chemical reactions. Academician A.P. Vinogradov described the basic problems of radiochemistry, and expounded the direction in which the use of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation for the synthesis and polymerization of organic compounds is developing. He expressed the opinion that the national-economic effect from the utilization of radioisotopes and sources of radiation in engineering will be commensurable with the effect of building atomic electric power plants. Academician V.A. Engel'gardt elucidated the present-day problems of biochemistry on the basis of the latest

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The Eighth Mendeleev Congress

research. Professor A.V. Sokolov devoted his report to the basic tasks of chemistry in agriculture. Ya.K. Gyrkin, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, delivered a report on the problem of valency in its present state. He showed that theory permits one to predict the properties and structure of a number of organic compounds. Academician A.P. Aleksandrov gave in his report "The Chemical Aspects of Applying Atomic Energy" a review of the methods of the present and prospective use of atomic energy in chemical engineering. B.V. Nikolayev, Director of the Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Institute of Chemical Machine Building) lectured on the basic tasks of chemical apparatus and machine building. He told of new principles taken as a basis for making highly productive equipment for the chemical industry. There is 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Orgkomitet VIII Mendeleevskogo s"yezda (Organization  
Committee of the Eighth Mendeleev Congress)

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VOL'KOVICH, S.I.; IONASS, A.A.; POSTNIKOV, N.N.; REMEN, R.Ye.; SIDEL'DOVSKIY,  
L.N.; SHURYGIN, A.P.; DEREVITSKIY, P.F.; YAGODINA, T.N.

Hydrothermal process of defluorination of natural phosphates in a  
cyclone furnace. Khim.prom. no.8:674-680 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam im. Ya.V.  
Samoylova i Moskovskiy energeticheskoy institut im. Molotova.  
(Phosphates) (Fluorine)

SOV/63-4-3-16/31

5(1)

AUTHORS: Vol'fkovich, S.I., Academician, Zhavoronkov, N.M., Corresponding Member  
of the AS USSR

TITLE: Jubilee Congress of the American Society of Chemical Engineers

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3,  
pp 383-386 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The American Institute of Chemical Engineers celebrated its 50th anniversary in Philadelphia in June 1958. The organization committee invited the Soviet scientists N.M. Zhavoronkov and A.N. Planovskiy to write reports on developments in chemical technology and opportunities extended higher education to Soviet chemical engineers. The representatives of the USSR on the Congress were Academician S.I. Vol'fkovich and Corresponding-Member of the AS USSR N.M. Zhavoronkov. They conveyed greetings at the Congress from the Academy of Sciences USSR and the All-Union Chemical Society in B. I. Mendeleev

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VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik; GLADYSHEVA, T.Kh.; GABRIYELOVA, M.G., kand.  
tekhn.nauk

Treating concretes and lime-silicate materials with silicon  
tetrafluoride. Stroi.mat. 5 no.3:31-33 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Silica)

(Lightweight concrete)



SCV/74-2E-12-1/25

5(0)

AUTHORS:

Kozlov, V. V., Vol'fkovich, S. I.

TITLE:

8th Mendeleev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry (From March 16 to 23, 1959, in Moscow)

PERIODICAL:

Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 1399-1403 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a report on the Congress quoted in the title. In the preface, a short chronological survey of the preceding seven Congresses is given. The Congress of Chemists, bearing in honor of D. I. Mendeleev his name, were started by the Russkoye fiziko-khimicheskoye obshchestvo (Russian Physico-chemical Society). On the 6th Congress held in Khar'kov in 1932, the Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D. I. Mendeleeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev) was established. A. N. Bakh was elected chairman. The 8th Mendeleev Congress was convened by the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleev, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Ministerstvo khimicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR (Ministry of Chemical Industry of the USSR) in cooperation with the Gosudarstvennyy Komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry) ✓

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8th Mendeleev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry (From March 16 to 23, 1959, in Moscow)

and the Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR (Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR) (Ref 2). The Conference was organized under the auspices of the Organization Committee directly subordinated to the Prezidium i Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (Presidium and Department of Chemical Sciences of the AS USSR). Members of the Organization Committee were: Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov (chairman); Corresponding Member AS USSR N. M. Zhavoronkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences I. P. Losev, Academician S. I. Vol'fkovich (all vice-chairmen); Doctor of Chemical Sciences V. V. Kozlov (Scientific Chief Secretary); Academician A. Ye. Arbuzov; Academician B. A. Arbuzov; I. V. Belov of the VSNITO; Academician AS Ukrainskaya SSR A. I. Brodskiy; Academician AS Ukrainskaya SSR P. P. Budnikov; Academician A. P. Vinogradov; Professor G. D. Vovchenko; Corresponding Member AS USSR N. N. Vorozhtsov; Doctor of Chemical Sciences S. V. Gorbachev; Corresponding Member AS USSR S. N. Danilov; Academician M. M. Dubinin; Minister of High Education USSR V. P. Yelyutin; V. A. Ivanov of TsK profsoyuza rabochikh khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (Central Committee of the Labor

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Union of Workers of the Chemical Industry); Professor V. M. Kabadze; Doctor of Technical Sciences V. S. Kiselev; Docent V. P. Komarov; Academician V. N. Kondrat'yev; Academician AS Latvinskaya SSR L. K. Lepin'; Academician AS Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR Yu. G. Mamedaliyev; Doctor of Chemical Sciences K. P. Mishchenko; Corresponding Member AS USSR B. V. Nekrasov; D. P. Novikov of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry; Doctor of Technical Sciences A. N. Planovskiy; Deputy Minister of Higher Education USSR M. A. Prokof'yev; Corresponding Member AS USSR O. N. Reutov; Doctor of Technical Sciences Z. A. Rogovin; A. Ya. Ryabenko of the State Planning Office of the USSR; Academician N. N. Semenov; Academician A. N. Terenin; Vice-chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Chemistry S. M. Tikhomirov; Academician A. V. Topchiyev; Doctor of Chemical Sciences K. V. Topchiyeva; Member of the Board of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR N. S. Torocheshnikov; Vice-chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry G. V. Uvarov; Chairman of the State

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8th Mendeleev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry (From March 16 to 23, 1959, in Moscow)

Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry V. S. Fedorov; Doctor of Chemical Sciences N. A. Figurovskiy; Academician A. N. Frumkin; Academician I. I. Chernyayev; Academician M. M. Shemyakin; Academician AS Uzbekskaya SSR S. Yu. Yunusov. About 500 persons took an active part in the preparation of the Congress. The 8th Mendeleev Congress was opened on March 16, 1959, in the hall of the Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov) by the chairman of the Organization Committee, Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov. He stated, among other things, that the Academy of Sciences had considerably increased since the last Congress was held. At present, 12 chemical institutes having a broader volume alone than the whole Academy of 1934, belong to it. Chemical science comprises now, in addition, several dozens of industrial scientific research institutes, some hundreds of plant laboratories, and about 80 chemical colleges and departments. Famous scientists of the Soviet Union took an active part in all Mendeleev Congresses. Among these: N. N. Beketov, N. A. Umov, V. I. Vernadskiy, D. P. Kononov, A. Ye. Favorskiy, N. S. Kurnakov, A. Ye. Fersman, ✓

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8th Mendeleev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry (From March 16 to 23, 1959, in Moscow)

N. D. Zelinskiy, L. A. Chugayev, V. Ye. Tishchenko, D. N. Fryanishnikov, A. N. Bakh, P. P. Lazarev, V. G. Khlopin, A. A. Baykov, S. I. Vavilov, N. A. Morozov, N. A. Shilov, V. A. Kistyakovskiy, and others. It was stated by the speaker that a delegation of scientists and chemical engineers, members of which were: A. N. Bakh, N. S. Kurnakov, N. D. Zelinskiy, E. V. Britske, A. Ye. Poray-Koshits, V. Ya. Kurbatov, and others, had offered to cooperate with the government on March 14, 1928. For this reason, the Komitet po khimizatsii narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR (Committee for the Realization of Progress in Chemistry in the National Economy of the USSR) was established. After the inaugural discourse was finished, the Prezidium Tsentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) was, on suggestion of the chairman of the Organization Committee Professor I. P. Losev, elected Honorary Presidium of the Congress. There are 1 table and 59 references, 58 of which are Soviet. ✓

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5(9)

AUTHORS:

Kozlov, V. V., Vol'fkovich, S. I.

TITLE:

8th Mendeleev Congress. Plenary Meetings

PERIODICAL:

Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 1403-1406 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This is a report on the plenary meetings held on the 8th Mendeleev Congress from March 16 to 23, 1959, in Moscow. From the lectures held on the plenary meetings, the following ones are mentioned: V. S. Fedorov, Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry (Ref 3); V. A. Kargin (Ref 4); A. N. Nesmeyanov (Ref 5); N. N. Semenov (Ref 6); V. I. Spitsyn (Ref 7); A. P. Vinogradov (Ref 8); V. A. Engel'gardt (Ref 9); A. V. Sokolov (Ref 10); Director NIIKhimash V. B. Nikolayev (Ref 11); Ya. K. Syrkin (Ref 12) and A. P. Aleksandrov. All lectures were devoted to basic problems of modern chemistry and technology as well as to perspective problems of science. Plenary meetings were held with: Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, Professor I. P. Losev, Academician A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academician S. I. Vol'fkovich, Corresponding Member AS USSR N. M. Zhavoronkov, Professor V. M. Kakabadze, Academician N. N. Semenov in the chair. The activity of the

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8th Mendeleev Congress. Plenary Meetings

sections took place from March 17 to 23, in the premises of Moscow University, at the Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii Meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR), and at the Nauchnyy institut udobreniy i insektovungitsidov im. Ya. V. Samoylova (Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insecto-fungicides imeni Ya. V. Samoylov) (Ref 13). ✓

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SOV/74-28-12-3/25

5(0)

AUTHORS:

Kozlov, V. V., Vol'fkovich, S. I.

TITLE:

8th Mendeleev Congress. Section of Inorganic Chemistry and Technology

PERIODICAL:

Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 1406-1408 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Section of Inorganic Chemistry and Technology was working under the guidance of Academician I. I. Chernyayev, of the Deputies: Academician V. I. Spitsyn, Corresponding Member AS USSR B. V. Nekrasov, Scientific Secretary Candidate of Chemical Sciences O. N. Andrianova. Secretaries of the Section were: Candidate of Chemical Sciences T. N. Dymova, Candidate of Chemical Sciences I. D. Kolli, Candidate of Chemical Sciences A. I. Lazareva, Ye. I. Ionova, and V. T. Orlova. The meetings were held with: Academicians I. I. Chernyayev, A. A. Grinberg, and I. V. Tananayev; Corresponding Member AS USSR I. A. Kazarnovskiy, Corresponding Member AS USSR B. V. Nekrasov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences I. N. Lepeshkov, Corresponding Member AS USSR A. V. Novoselova, Professor G. A. Meyerson, Professor O. Ye. Zvyagintsev in the chair. Lectures were held by: V. I. Spitsyn, I. V. Yanitskiy, Ye. A. Ippolitova, I. A. Kazarnovskiy, A. V. Novoselova, K. N. Semenenko, A. I. Grigor'yev, S. Z. Ma-

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8th Mendeleev Congress. Section of Inorganic Chemistry and Technology

karov, L. G. Berg, V. I. Mikheyeva, N. N. Sirota, B. A. Berem-  
zhanova, L. A. Borovskikh, Ya. Ye. Vil'nyanskiy, S. I. Vol'-  
fkovich, N. N. Postnikov, A. A. Ionass, V. V. Illarionov, R. Ye.  
Remen, Ye. P. Ozhigov, G. A. Meyerson, V. M. Lekaye, A. G. Ka-  
satkin, L. N. Yelkin, Ye. Ya. Vil'nyanskiy, Ye. I. Savintsova,  
L. A. Borovskikh, A. I. Teterovkov, L. S. Bychikhina, I. I.  
Chernyayev, I. A. Nazarova, V. S. Orlova, A. A. Grinberg, V. G.  
Tronev, K. B. Yatsimirskiy, B. V. Ptitsyn, D. I. Vinogradova,  
Ye. N. Tekster, L. N. Sheronov, Z. A. Shek, Ye. Ye. Kriss,  
O. I. Zakharov-Nartsissov, O. Ye. Zvyagintsev, V. I. Spitsyn,  
Ye. A. Ippolitova, A. P. Sokolov, V. M. Vdovenko, Ye. A. Smir-  
nova, D. N. Suglobov, L. M. Gindin, P. I. Bobikov, E. F. Koub,  
I. F. Kopp, A. M. Rozen, N. P. Ter-Oganesov, N. I. Zagarskaya,  
V. A. Kargin, R. P. Lastovskiy, T. A. Matveyeva, Yu. V. Shirokiy.  
The lectures gave a survey of work carried out in the field of  
inorganic chemistry. New methods developed for the investigation  
of inorganic systems and new procedures designed for the intro-  
duction into industry were reported. ✓

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5(0)  
 AUTHORS: Kozlov, V. V., Vol'fkovich, S. I.  
 TITLE: 8th Mendeleev Congress.. Section of Organic Chemistry and Technology  
 PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 1408-1415 (USSR)  
 ABSTRACT: The Section (Ref 15) was working under the guidance of Academician B. A. Kazanskiy, Deputies: Corresponding Member AS USSR P. A. Moshkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences V. N. Belov, Scientific Secretary: Candidate of Chemical Sciences B. I. Stepanov. Activity of the Section took place, besides plenary meetings, within the following 4 subsections: 1) Catalytic Reactions and Some General Problems of Organic Chemistry and Technology (Head: Academician B. A. Kazanskiy, Scientific Secretary: I. V. Gostunskaya). The chairmen of this subsection were: Professor D. V. Sokolovskiy, Academician AS Ukrainskaya SSR Ye. A. Shilov, Corresponding Member Uzbekskaya SSR I. P. Tsukervanik, Academician A. A. Balandin, Academician AS Azerbaydzhan SSR Yu. G. Mamedaliyev, Corresponding Member AS USSR A. D. Petrov, Professor Yu. A. Gorin, Professor B. V. Tronov. 2) Chemistry and Technology of Aliphatic and Alicyclic Compounds (Head: ✓)

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8th Mendeleev Congress. Section of Organic Chemistry and Technology

Corresponding Member AS USSR P. A. Moshkin, Scientific Secretary: L. N. Nokhapetyan). Chairmen: Corresponding Member AS USSR P. A. Moshkin, Professor V. N. Belov, Corresponding Member AS USSR S. N. Danilov, Corresponding Member AS USSR G. A. Razuvayev, Academician B. A. Arbuzov, Professor I. Ya. Postovskiy, Professor T. I. Temnikova, Academician Azerbaydzhan SSR Yu. G. Mamedaliyev. 3) Chemistry and Technology of Aromatic and Heterocyclic Compounds (Head: Professor Yu. K. Yur'yev, Scientific Secretary: I. I. Grandberg). Chairmen: Corresponding Member AS USSR N. N. Vorozhtsov, Professor B. A. Poray-Koshits, Professor A. A. Spryskov, Academician Ukrainskaya SSR A. I. Kiprianov, Professor V. A. Izmail'skiy, Professor Yu. K. Yur'yev, Professor V. V. Kozlov. 4) Chemistry and Technology of Elemental Organic Compounds (Head: Corresponding Member AS USSR R. Kh. Freydlina, Scientific Secretary: Ye. I. Vasil'yeva). Chairmen: Corresponding Member AS USSR R. Kh. Freydlina, Corresponding Member AS USSR O. A. Reutov, Academician M. I. Kabachnik, Professor A. A. Petrov, Professor G. Kh. Kamay, Corresponding Member AS USSR D. N. Kursanov, Corresponding Member AS USSR K. A. Kocheshkov. Lectures held by G. V. Uvarov, ✓

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8th Mendeleyev Congress. Section of Organic Chemistry and Technology

Kh. K. Ingol'd, G. A. Razuvaev, M. I. Kabachnik, Ye. A. Shilov,  
I. V. Smirnov-Zamkov, G. A. Piskovitina, V. G. Ostroverkhov,  
D. F. Mironova, G. F. Dvorko, A. A. Akhrem, A. V. Kamernitskiy,  
L. D. Bergel'son, L. P. Badenkov, Ye. I. Klabunovskiy, A. A.  
Balandin, B. A. Kazanskiy, I. V. Gastunskaya, A. I. Leonova,  
A. F. Plate, V. I. Stanko, A. A. Balandin, V. I. Spitsyn, N. P.  
Dobrosel'skaya, I. Ye. Mikhaylenko, R. M. Flid, Yu. A. Gorin,  
I. K. Gorn, A. A. Balandin, M. L. Khidekel', V. V. Patrikeyev,  
Ye. G. Vol'pova, A. V. Lyuter, E. M. Koganova, A. A. Vvedenskiy,  
T. Ye. Shakhova, A. Ye. Panitkova, A. R. Perel'man, I. M. Dol-  
gopol'skiy, A. L. Klebanskiy, Z. A. Dobler, M. Ya. Rubanik,  
S. V. Zavgorodney, T. B. Gonsovskaya, L. S. Shvetsova, V. I.  
Sidel'nikova, V. G. Vakhtin, Ye. A. Vdovtsova, Yu. G. Mamedali-  
yev, I. P. Tsukervanik, A. A. Balandin, I. R. Konenko, A. A.  
Tolstopyatova, Ye. I. Karpeyskaya, A. P. Rudenko, A. A. Kuz'-  
menko, Ya. L. Gol'dfarb, G. A. Rudakov, I. Ya. Postovskiy, N. N.  
Vereshchagina, L. F. Trefilova, E. I. Chertkova, I. A. Korshu-  
nov, N. F. Novotorov, N. A. Pestunovich, V. N. Dubovskaya, M. R.  
Leonov, V. V. Perekalin, K. B. Rall', G. D. Padva, Yu. V. Svet-  
kina, N. A. Dayev, V. M. Dashunin, R. Ya. Levina, V. R. Skvar-  
✓

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